

FOD

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Upon a *foaming* horse
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*
FOAMY. adj. [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the jufter fide. *Dryden.*
FOB. n. f. [*fubpe, fubjacke*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a *fab* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fab*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his *fab*, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-flopper. *Addison's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these
he called his *fab*: they were two large flits cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fab*. *Swift.*
To *FOB. v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobb'd* again with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To *FOB off.* To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to
delude by a trick.
You must not think
To *fof off* our disgraces with a tale. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd off* so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a
garter. *Addison's Freilholder, N. 3.*
FOCAL. adj. [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
Focus.
Schellhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-
cavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FOCIL. n. f. [*foelle*, French.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the *foails* of the left leg. *Wifem.*
FOCILLATION. n. f. [*foaille*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diſt.*
FOCUS. n. f. [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their
refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,
and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipſis. A point towards each end of the
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,
within the oppoſite hyperbola's; from which if any two right
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas,
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diſt.*
FODDER. n. f. [*foðpe, foðer*, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up
for cattle againſt Winter.
Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the
air. *Knutley's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of
fodder. *Temple.*
Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mothers dug the ſtarving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
To *FODDER. v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the
tuſs of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FOI

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as
many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Hub.*
FODDERER. n. f. [from *fodder*.] He who *fodders* cattle.
FOE. n. f. [*jah*, Saxon; *foe*, Scottiſh.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet to great a *foe*. *Milton.*
2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benifon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakeſ.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in love become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*
Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher.
He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is
counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watt's Imp. of the Mind.*
FO'EMAN. n. f. [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-
niſt. An obſolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sb. H. VI.*
FOETUS. n. f. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
Foetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the
ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*
FOG. n. f. [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt
denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.
Infect her beauty,
You ſenſuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful fun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with
fo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the fun and
moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To fit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*
Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in
our hotteſt months. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
FOG. n. f. [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foreſta regis locatur*
pro fogagio. Leges foreſt. Scoticæ.] Aftergraſs; graſs which
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
FOGGILY. adv. [from *foggy*.] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.
FOGGINESS. n. f. [from *foggy*.] The ſtate of being dark or
miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.
FOGGY. adj. [from *fog*.]
1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf-love, to paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney, b. ii.*
And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful fight,
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implays,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
Whence have they this miſt?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
Let not air be too groſs, nor too penetrative; not ſubject
to any *foggy* noiſomeſs, from ſens or marſhes near adjoining.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means
foggy, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.
FOH. interjeſt. [from *jah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjeſtion
of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated
cry out a *foe*!
Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank.
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſ. Othello.*
FOIBLE. n. f. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a
failing.
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*
The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their
own *foible*, and therefore they craftily thruſt the attacks of
argument. *Watt's Logic.*
To *FOIL. v. a.* [*offaler*, to wound, old French.] To put to
the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. vi.*
Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*! *Milton.*
Yet theſe ſubjeſt not: I to theſe diſcloſe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe
Variouſly

FOI

Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.
Wifeman's Surgery.
In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*,
that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my *foe* defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſſful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*
FOIL. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a
complete conqueſt.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*
Whoſe overthrown his mate in ſuch fort, as that either
his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,
Fell when he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton's P. Loſt.*
When age ſhall level me to impotence,
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*
Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*
2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing frothy nor thick;
And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to
raiſe their luſtre.
As the black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve.
Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps
Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil*
cloſely itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the *foil* is
a mixture of maſſich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſeum.*
Heſtor has a *foil* to ſet him off: we are perpetually op-
poſing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Heſtor.
Notes on the Odyssey.
4. [From *fuiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.
He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil*
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*
FOILER. n. f. [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
To *FOIN. v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To puſh in fencing.
He hew'd, and laſh'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did ſeek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will *foin* like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets, and the thinnelt parts explore. *Dryden.*
FOIN. n. f. [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.
FOININGLY. adv. [from *foin*.] In a puſhing manner.
FOISON. n. f. [*poiron*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of uſe.
Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
Be wiſful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer's Huſband.*
Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.
As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expelleth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
To *FOIST. v. a.* [*foiſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery.
Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOL

Forge law, and *foiſt* it into ſome by-place.
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
FOISTINESS. n. f. [from *foiſt*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.
Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*
FOISTY. adj. [See *FUSTY*.] Mouldy; fuſty.
FOLD. n. f. [*falae, falde*, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were heaves
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *fold*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where ſheep are houſed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complaint of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of ſheep.
And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,
Who yeanning on the rocks has left her young;
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*
5. [From *filb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a num-
ber of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*
Not with indented waves,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*
Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let
the *folds* be large: the parts ſhould be often travers'd by the
flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden's Duſſyſway.*
With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*,
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*
6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in
composition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *two*
fold, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
ſome an hundred *fold*, ſome ſixty *fold*, ſome thirty *fold*. *Matt.*
At laſt appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three *fold* the gates: three *folds* were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Their martyr'd blood and aches ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A hundred *fold*. *Milton.*
To *FOLD. v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.
The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We ſee that the *folding* of ſleep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
She in pens his flocks with *fold*,
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [*palan*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb. i. 12.*
Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the
hands to ſleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take
forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair,
and ſits curling in a corner. *Collier of Leroy.*
Both ſurl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.
We will defend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Witness my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*
To *FOLD. v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to
join with another of the ſame kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two
leaves of the other door were *folding*. *Kings vi. 14.*
FOLIACEOUS.